

打通耳朵 盘活舌头

千万别学英语训练丛书

听说在线

【上】

——通过外台新闻熟习英语

张发勇 穆静 编

兴图音像电子出版社
世界图书出版公司

听说在线

千万别学英语训练丛书

听说在线

(上)

张发勇 穆静 编

兴图音像电子出版社
世界图书出版公司



听说在线（上）

出版发行：广东世界图书出版公司

（广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号 邮编：510300）

电 话：020-84451969 84453623

<http://www.gdst.com.cn>

E-mail: pub@gdst.com.cn

经 销：各地新华书店

版 次：2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开 本：880mm×1230mm 1/32

出版社注册号：粤 014

定 价：28 .00 元 （含音带 2 卷或 CD2 张，书 1 册）

前 言

《千万别学英语》自2001年5月在国内出版以来,受到了广大读者的欢迎,一直畅销不衰。许多读者应用这个学习方法取得了较好的英语训练成效,有的甚至因此很快通过有关考试,移民或者留学国外。

一方面,一些读者受惠于千万别学英语的有效方法,从此走上了英语学习的康庄大道,另一方面,更多的读者又苦于很难找到完全适用、系统化的训练教材,自己去收集、寻找学习材料显然要耗费不少的精力、时间。随着应用千万别学英语方法的读者越来越多,这种状况愈发凸显出来。

在广泛、深入了解国内读者需求的基础上,我们组织了高校英语教师紧密结合千万别学英语的思想和方法,编写了一套《千万别学英语训练丛书》。参与编写的人员年轻有为,不仅热情地投入国内的英语教学改革,同时也对千万别学英语的方法体系进行了深入研究,他们宝贵的学习经验和教学积累都在这套丛书里得到充分的体现。

《千万别学英语训练丛书》具有如下特色:

◆千万别学英语学习方法贯穿始终

教材体现了语言学习的普遍规律,强调掌握英语要像掌握母语一样经由技能训练的方式,从听着手、听说结合,不断熟练、自然习得。丛书完全遵循千万别学英语五大训练阶段的要领、方法进行编写。

◆材料精挑细选,内容鲜活富有时代感

选材来自主流英美电台、电影及报刊近两年以来的内容,以美国英语为主体,适当兼顾英国英语,符合潮流,语言地道、真实。

◆训练提示明确,尤其适合自学

以学习者为中心,按训练流程进行教材设计,着重精细化训练,



书后附有学习管理表格，全面帮助读者提高训练效率。

◆**配套完善，专门设置学习网站** (www.notstudy.com)

学习者可以在这里相互交流学习体会，获得进一步的学习信息和补充学习材料，接受专家网络答疑辅导。

◆**系统规划、循序渐进、一次性突破听说**

训练丛书由易到难，集中突破和系统训练相结合，包括：

《听说在线——通过外台熟习英语》（上、下册）

《大片视听——通过电影熟习英语》（上、下册）

《名报讲谈——通过报刊熟习英语》（上、下册）

以上三个系列将分期分批出版。

本丛书共安排了大约一年半的训练量，每个系列6个月。凡是具备高中英语起点的读者都可以使用这套丛书，运用千万别学英语的方法逐步进行训练。读者完成本丛书的训练之后，就可以真正攻克听说难关，甩掉“聋哑英语”的帽子，用英语进行自如的交流。当然，每个读者的训练进度和成效，还要取决于自身的起点水平、效率和投入时间的总量。

有了科学的方法及合适的教材只是一方面，自身的努力才是硬道理。

希望每位读者都能练成英语真功夫！

编者

2003年7月



使用指南

一、内容选材

《听说在线》(上、下册)以千万别学英语为方法论,贯彻千万别学英语前三个阶段的训练要领,以外台节目为素材核心,着重于打通耳朵、盘活舌头的听说贯通训练。

本书为上册,选自于VOA慢速英语2001—2003年的专题报道,每个报道约3—4分钟,全书配有录音磁带2卷或CD2张。

二、适用对象

本书适用于高中英语起点的学习者进行听说入门及基础训练。起点更高的学习者可将本书用作巩固训练,最好不要跨过这个步骤。

三、训练步骤

1. 听清整盘磁带

每天集中精力连续听两遍,直到听清磁带中的所有内容。无论如何,每盘磁带都要听十遍以上。建议听完两盘磁带后,再逐个进行每个单元的训练。

2. 听清整个报道

完整地听整个报道三遍以上,特别注意那些还不十分确认的发音,听之前可以先熟悉一下书中的单词发音热身。

3. 听写

(1) 逐句而非逐字反复听,然后写下来。遇到不会写的单词可按发音自己拼写,不必在意对错。注意听写时绝对不要看录音文本。

(1) 如感到整篇听写有一定困难,可先进行听写热身。

(2) 听写完成后,通过英英词典确认单词的拼写,然后对照录音



文本进行全篇校正。对于没有听对的地方，再回头听几遍，以巩固正确的发音记忆。

4. 模仿跟读

(1) 分句模仿：先看文字，听一句模仿一句，并标上重音及升降调的标记，重复若干遍，直至朗朗上口。然后脱稿，反复跟读这一句，直至脱口而出。

(2) 完整跟读：连续跟读整个报道，直至顺口，没有磕绊。

(3) 录音对比：听一两遍自己朗读的录音，并和原音比较，发现不足的地方再模仿，直至满意为止。

5. 篇章诵读

大声朗读整个报道多遍，感觉朗朗上口，直至自己满意为止，注意体会整个篇章的节奏起伏。

6. 复述

参考书中给出的线索列出报道的核心句和关键词，一遍复述不下来，就多进行几遍，直到可以一次性流利复述。

7. 查读英英字典

查报道中不懂或模糊的生词、词组、短语的用法，大声朗读解释和例句，对于解释和例句出现的生词也要继续查。如时间充裕，建议抄写下来再朗读。对于书中列出的词汇和短语，则要重点掌握。

8. 口头总结

参照书中给出的问题对报道进行口头总结，尽量使用报道中的有用表达法。如有条件，可以和其他训练伙伴一起讨论。

四、注意事项

1. 如果朗读方面比较薄弱，可以结合每个单元的发音小诀窍，并找来相关书籍、磁带集中训练句子、段落的朗读，力求有所突破。

2. 训练如遇到疑问、困惑，可参看《千万别学英语》及《为什么千万别学英语》两书，也可以访问www.notstudy.com接受网上答疑或其他学习者讨论交流。

3. 除了进行本书的系统训练外，平时尽量多灌“耳音”，增加泛



听的机会。

4. 利用书后所附的学习管理表格对自己的日常训练进行管理。
5. 平均每天要确保两个小时的训练量。



目 录

Unit One Education (I) 教育 (I)	1
Part One Home Schooling 家庭教育	1
Part Two Privatization of Public Schools 公立学校的私有化	5
Part Three Charter School 特许学校	9
Unit Two Education (II) 教育 (II)	13
Part One Teacher Shortage 教师短缺	13
Part Two Teacher of the Year 年度最佳教师	16
Part Three Better Teachers 更优秀的教师	19
Unit Three Environment 环境	24
Part One Global Warming Threatens Himalaya 全球升温威胁 喜马拉雅山	24
Part Two Tornadoes 龙卷风	28
Part Three Rooftop Gardens 屋顶花园	31
Unit Four Science (I) 科学 (I)	36
Part One Red Wine and Heart Disease 红酒与心脏病	36
Part Two New Cold Drug 治感冒新药	40
Part Three Seasonal Affective Disorder 季节性情感紊乱病	44
Unit Five Science (II) 科学 (II)	49
Part One Space Tourism 太空旅游	49
Part Two Women and Sense of Smell 女人与嗅觉	53
Part Three Intel Science Talent Search “英特尔”科学天才	56



Unit Six Agriculture 农业	61
Part One Genetic Map of Rice 水稻基因图谱	61
Part Two Genetically Engineered Crops 基因农产品	66
Part Three Sunflower Rubber 向日葵橡胶	69
Unit Seven Global Economy 全球经济	73
Part One World Bank 世界银行	73
Part Two World Economic Forum 世界经济论坛	76
Part Three Group of Eight Meeting 八国集团峰会	79
Unit Eight Health 健康	84
Part One Walking 散步	84
Part Two Increasing Good Cholesterol 增加有益的胆固醇含量	86
Part Three Diabetes Research Update 糖尿病最新研究	89
Unit Nine Development (I) 发展 (I)	93
Part One UN Report on Aging 联合国关于老年化的报告	93
Part Two Pot-in-Pot Cooling 套罐冷藏	97
Part Three Economics and Health 经济与健康	100
Unit Ten Development (II) 发展 (II)	104
Part One AIDs Clinic 艾滋病诊所	104
Part Two Facts for Life 挽救生命的实情	107
Part Three Internally Displaced Person 国内“难民”	110
Tape Scripts 录音文字	115
Unit One Education(I)教育(I)	115
Unit Two Education(II)教育(II)	120



Unit Three	Environment 环境	125
Unit Four	Science(I)科学(I)	130
Unit Five	Science(II)科学(II)	135
Unit Six	Agriculture 农业	140
Unit Seven	Global Economy 全球经济	145
Unit Eight	Health 健康	150
Unit Nine	Development(I)发展(I)	155
Unit Ten	Development(II)发展(II)	160
学习管理表格		165
服务反馈表格		169

Unit One Education (I)

教育 (I)



Focus of Learning 学习重点

- ▶ some aspects of American education systems
- ▶ [美音] 前元音 /ɪ/ /i/

Part One Home Schooling 家庭教育



Words you can say 单词发音热身

often	/'ɔfən/ or /'aftən/
educational	/edʒu'keɪʃənəl/
religious	/rɪ'lɪdʒəs/
critics	/'krɪtɪks/
widespread	/'waɪd'spreɪd/
preparation	/'preɪpə'reɪʃən/



Hearing 听清

Listen to the report wholly till you get familiar with each pronunciation in the report.

完整地听整个报道，直到报道中没有不清楚的发音为止。



Dictation 听写

1. Spot Dictation 先听开头两段，进行听写热身。

More than _____ children in the United States do not _____. Instead, they learn _____. Most often, their parents are their _____. Educational companies, libraries and the Internet provide many families with _____. Other parents create _____ to meet the needs of individual children. Parents choose _____ for several reasons. Some choose it because of their _____. Others say it provides more time for the family to be together. They say the home _____ for learning. Some parents believe home schooling avoids problems of _____. These include classes that have too many students. _____, however, say children need to _____ with other children. They also say that some _____ children do not get a good _____.

2. Listen to the report and write down each sentence. 听写整篇文章，逐句反复听（而非逐字听）并写下来，遇到不会写的单词可按发音自己拼写，不必在意对错。



Listen and following the speaking 跟读

Pay attention to the tone and intonation 大声仔细模仿播音员的语音语调。





Reading aloud 篇章诵读

Read the report aloud till you feel satisfied. 感觉朗朗上口, 直至自己满意为止 (参阅录音文字)。



Retelling 复述 (参考下列线索)

1. School instead of home: one million children; parents; teaching material; teaching methods;
2. Several reasons: religious beliefs; more time for family; problems of traditional schools;
3. Critics' opinions;
4. Home schooling in Pennsylvania: its development;
5. Linda Dobson's view



Language you can use 查读英英词典, 学习单词和词组的更多用法

I. Words:

strengthen

1. to become stronger or make something stronger:
Our friendship has steadily strengthened over the years.
Steve's opposition only strengthened her resolve to go ahead.
2. to make an organization, army etc. more powerful, especially by increasing the number or quality of the people in it:
The team has been strengthened by the arrival of two Brazilian players.
3. to increase in value or to increase the value of money:
The pound has strengthened against other currencies.
4. to improve the financial situation of a country or company:
measures to strengthen the economy
5. to make something physically or structurally stronger:
Metal supports were added to strengthen the outer walls.





6. to give support to a reason or an attempt to prove something:

Evidence from independent witnesses would greatly strengthen your case.

7. to increase in force:

The wind had strengthened during the night.

estimate

to try to judge the value, size, speed, cost etc. of something, partly by calculating and partly by guessing:

The mechanic estimated the cost of repairs at \$150.

Iraq is estimated to have over 100 such weapons.

It is estimated that between 70 and 90 per cent of car crimes occur in the daytime.

It is difficult to estimate how many deaths are caused by passive smoking each year.

II. Phrases:

provide... with...

The firm has provided me with a car.

Social practice provides students with lots of experience.

provide... for...

The firm has provided a car for me.

The hotel provides a shoe-cleaning service for guests.

provide for sb./sth.

1. to give someone the things they need, such as money, food etc.:

Without work, how can I provide for my children?

2. formal to make plans in order to deal with something that might happen in the future:

The policy provides for a 10% increase in traffic.

3. formal if a law or rule provides for something, it makes doing that thing possible

Summary and discussion 总结讨论

1. Why do more than one-million children in the United States not go to school?
2. Why do some parents choose home schooling for their children?
3. How can home schooling movement develop?

Part Two Privatization of Public Schools 公立学校的私有化

Words you can say 单词发音热身

committee	/kə'miti/
Philadelphia	/fɪlə'delfiə/
Pennsylvania	/pɛnsəl'veniə/
privatization	/ˌpraɪvətə'zeɪʃən/
interesting	/ˈɪntə'restɪŋ/
Chancellor Beacon Academies	/'tʃænsələ 'bikən ə'kædəmiz/
undemocratic	/'ʌndɛmə'krætɪk/
Foundations Incorporated	/'faʊndeɪʃənz ɪn'kɔpəreɪtɪd/

Hearing 听清

Listen to the report wholly till you get familiar with each pronunciation in the report.

完整地听整个报道，直到报道中没有不清楚的发音为止。



Dictation 听写

1. Spot Dictation 先听开头两段，进行听写热身。

Last month, a _____ voted to give control of _____ in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to seven _____ and universities. The committee acted because students in these schools are failing to _____. The _____ of public schools in Philadelphia is the largest such action anywhere in the United States.

Several private education companies _____ to operate public schools. Such a company works to _____. It also seeks to earn a profit. The company decides _____. It trains teachers. It buys _____. Some experts say schools operated by private companies provide _____ subject material. They also say parents have _____ on these schools than on traditional public schools operated by _____.

2. Listen to the report and write down each sentence. 听写整篇文章，逐句反复听（而非逐字听）并写下来，遇到不会写的单词可按发音自己拼写，不必在意对错。



Listen and following the speaking 跟读

- Pay attention to the tone and intonation 大声仔细模仿播音员的语音语调。

